

§14 7.014-9-の Loop Correction

目標: propagator Δ ($\tilde{\Delta}(k)$) を計算する.

§10より

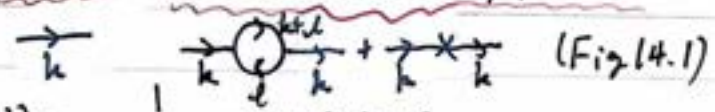
$$\frac{1}{i} \Delta(x_1, x_2) = \langle 0 | T \phi(x_1) \phi(x_2) | 0 \rangle = \delta_1 \delta_2 i W(J) |_{J=0} \quad (14.1)$$

($iW(J)$: 接続するダイアグラムの和, $\delta_i = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x_i)}$: propagatorの端点)

→ 実際の計算は momentum 空間で行う方がよい

$$\frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) = \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) + \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) (i\Pi(k^2)) \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) + O(g^4) \quad (14.2)$$

∴ $\tilde{\Delta}(k^2) = \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon}$: 自由場の propagator (14.3)



$$i\Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} (ig)^2 \left(\frac{1}{i}\right)^2 \int \frac{d^d l}{(2\pi)^d} \tilde{\Delta}((l+k)^2) \tilde{\Delta}(l^2) + i(Ak^2 + Bm^2) + O(g^4) \quad (14.4)$$

Fig. 14.1の
 $k+l$ と l のラベルの
の対称性より

vertex factor: $iZ_g g$
 $Z_g = 1 + O(g^2)$ あり.
 $O(g^4)$ に入る.

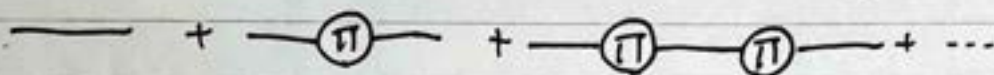
$A = Z_p - 1, B = Z_m - 1$
共に $O(g^2)$ に注意



(14.2)を $\Pi(k^2)$ の高次まで展開すると.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) &= \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) + \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) (i\pi(k^2)) \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) (i\pi(k^2)) \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) (i\pi(k^2)) \frac{1}{i} \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (14.5)$$

図で表すと Fig 14.2



222 $i\pi(k^2)$ を含むものは one-particle irreducible (1PI)
(1ヶ所を切ってもつながる回路) になっている。

$g^* \sigma^-$ のものは Fig 14.3

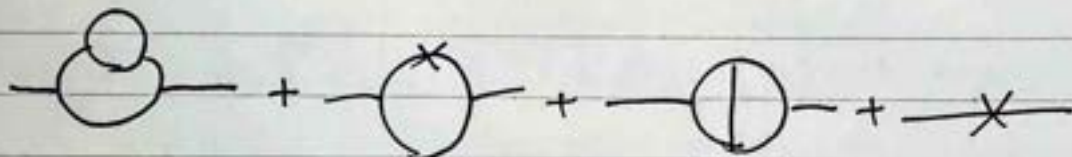


Fig 14.3

$$(14.5) \Rightarrow \tilde{\Delta}(k^2) = \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon - \Pi(k^2)} \quad (14.6)$$

$\tilde{\Delta}(k^2)$ は $k^2 = -m^2$ 12 pole (\because §13) を持つので、
(-12)

$$\begin{cases} \Pi(-m^2) = 0 & (14.7) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Pi'(-m^2) = 0 & (14.8) \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} * \\ \Pi'(k^2) = \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial (k^2)} \end{array} \right)$$

この2つの境界条件が A, B を決定する。

(14.4) 式の g^2 項について

$$i\Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} (ig)^2 \left(\frac{1}{i}\right)^2 \int \frac{d^d l}{(2\pi)^d} \tilde{\Delta}((l+k)^2) \tilde{\Delta}(l^2) - i(Ak^2 + Bm^2) + O(g^4) \quad (14.4再)$$

$d \geq 4$ のとき大抵なれで発散

(+iε?)



§9 の tad pole と同様に、UV cutoff Λ を導入する

以下では一旦、 Π が有限になる $d < 4$ で考える
(本当に考えたいのは $d = 6$)

∫ を見積る trick

① Feynman's formula (分母の結合)

$$\frac{1}{A_1 \cdots A_n} = \int dF_n (x_1 A_1 + \cdots + x_n A_n)^{-n} \quad (14.9)$$

$$\left(\int dF_n \equiv (n-1)! \int_0^1 dx_1 \cdots dx_n \delta(x_1 + \cdots + x_n - 1) \right) \quad (14.10)$$

Feynman's formula を用いると、

$$\tilde{\Delta}((l+k)^2) \tilde{\Delta}(l^2) = \frac{1}{((l+k)^2 + m^2)(l^2 + m^2)}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \left[x((l+k)^2 + m^2) + (1-x)(l^2 + m^2) \right]^{-2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \left[l^2 + 2xlk + xk^2 + m^2 \right]^{-2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \left[\underbrace{(l+xk)^2 + x(1-x)k^2 + m^2}_{(q^2 + D)} \right]^{-2}$$

$$\equiv \int_0^1 dx (q^2 + D)^{-2}$$

($m^2 \rightarrow m^2 - i\epsilon$ とすれば元に戻る)

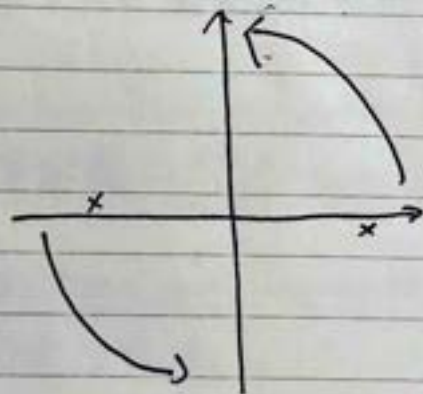
$\Rightarrow \int d^d l = \int d^d q$ だよ.

$$\int \frac{d^d l}{(2\pi)^d} \tilde{\Delta}((l+k)^2) \tilde{\Delta}(l^2) = \int \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \int_0^1 dx (q^2 + D)^{-2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} (q^2 + D)^{-2}$$

と簡単にたぶる.

$\frac{1}{(q^2 + D)}$ は、 $q^0 = \mp \omega \pm i\epsilon$ に pole (経路の近く pole は好ましくない)



(Fig 14.4)

→ Fig 14.4 のように経路を 180° 回せば OK

$-\infty \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow -i\infty \rightarrow i\infty$ (Wick's rotation)

\Rightarrow pole の近くを通らない + path integral は不変

ユークリッド d 次元ベクトル \bar{q} を導入

$$i\bar{q}_d \equiv q^0, \quad \bar{q}_i \equiv q_i$$

このとき、 $\bar{q}^2 = q^2$, $d^d q = i d^d \bar{q}$ となる。

$$\int d^d q f(q^2 - i\epsilon) = i \int d^d \bar{q} f(\bar{q}^2) \quad (q \in \mathbb{C}^{d/2})$$

(※ただし、 $f(\bar{q}^2) \rightarrow 0$ の早さが $1/\bar{q}^d$ より早いとき)
 $\hookrightarrow d < 4$ のときのみ

以上をまとめると、

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(k^2) &= \frac{1}{2} g^2 \int_0^1 dx \int \frac{d^d \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^2} - (A k^2 + B m^2) + O(g^4) \\ &\equiv I(k^2) \quad (14.18) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} (14.17) \\ (d < 4) \end{array}$$

(14.17) を \bar{q} で球面積分可能に

○ 球面積分の前に他のtrickに7117

A, B の決定のために (14.7) $\Pi(-m^2) = 0$, (14.8) $\Pi'(-m^2) = 0$ を使う簡単な方法

1. $\Pi(k^2)$ を 2階微分

$$\Pi''(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} g^2 I''(k^2) + O(g^4) \quad (14.19)$$

2. $I''(k^2)$ を書き下す

$$\begin{aligned} I''(k^2) &= \left[\int_0^1 dx \int \frac{d^d \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^2} \right]'' \\ &= \int_0^1 dx 6x^2(1-x)^2 \int \frac{d^d \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^4} \quad (14.20) \\ &\quad (\because D = x(1-x)k^2 + m^2) \end{aligned}$$

3. (14.7), (14.8) の境界条件に沿って積分して
A, B を決定!

☆この方法により、 $d < 8$ で \int が有限に!
→ d について拡張できた ($d=6$ でも OK)

具体的に A, B の決定方法

1. $\Pi(k^2)$ の k^2+m^2 中心の Taylor 展開を考える。

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi(k^2) &= \left[\frac{1}{2} g^2 I(-m^2) + (A-B)m^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} g^2 I'(-m^2) + A \right] (k^2+m^2) \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} g^2 I''(-m^2) \right] \frac{1}{2!} (k^2+m^2)^2 + \dots + O(g^4) \quad (14.21)\end{aligned}$$

2. $I^{(n)}(-m^2)$ の収束条件について考える。

$$I^{(n)}(-m^2) \text{ は } \underline{d < 4 + 2n} \text{ で収束}$$

3. ①, ② を消す

$$A, B \text{ は共に } O(g^2) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g^2 I(-m^2), \frac{1}{2} g^2 I'(-m^2) \text{ と打ち消すようにできる}$$

※ $I(-m^2), I'(-m^2)$ が発散するとしても、A, B は観測量ではないので OK

以上より残るのは $\frac{1}{2} g^2 I''(-m^2) \frac{1}{2!} (k^2+m^2)^2$ の項以降のみ

⇒ $d \geq 8$ では $\Pi(k^2)$ は必ず発散 (非正規化可能)

(くわしくは §18)

$$\Pi(k^2) \text{ を (14.17) } \Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} g^2 \mathcal{I}(k^2) - (Ak^2 + Bm^2) + O(g^4)$$

$$(14.18) \mathcal{I}(k^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int \frac{d^d \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^2}$$

から計算が容易に成る

2通りの方法がある

[A] ① $d < 4$ で直接計算

↓

② 結果から任意の d へ解析的に計算

↓

③ (14.7) $\Pi(-m^2) = 0$, (14.8) $\Pi'(-m^2) = 0$ から A, B を固定

↓

④ $\lim (d \rightarrow 6)$ をとる

[B] δq と同様に $\square \square$ cutoff を導入して

$$\tilde{\Delta}(p^2) = \frac{1}{p^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda^2}{p^2 + \Lambda^2 - i\epsilon} \frac{1}{p^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon}$$

(Pauli-Villars の正規化)

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda \gg 1 \text{ かつ } \frac{\Lambda^2}{p^2 + \Lambda^2 - i\epsilon} \sim 1$$

① $\Pi(k^2, \Lambda)$ を計算

↓

② A, B を固定

↓

③ $\lim (\Lambda \rightarrow \infty)$ をとる。

* [A], [B] で得られる結果は同じ

以下 [A] で計算する. $I(k) = \int_0^1 dx \int \frac{e^{i\vec{q}\vec{x}}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(\vec{q}^2 + D)^2}$

\vec{q} の角度成分の積分は d 次元球なので,

$$\Omega_d = \frac{2\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \quad (14.23)$$

c). d 次元球表面積 $S_d(q)$

$$\begin{aligned} G_d &\equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^d \vec{q} \exp(-\vec{q}^2) \\ &= \int d^d \vec{q} \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^d q_i^2\right) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^d \int dq_i \exp(-q_i^2) \\ &= \pi^{d/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{また, } G_d &= \int_0^{\infty} dq \exp(-q^2) S_d(q) \\ &= S_d(1) \int_0^{\infty} dq q^{d-1} \exp(-q^2) \\ &= S_d(1) \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} d\zeta \zeta^{\frac{d}{2}-1} \exp(-\zeta) \quad (\zeta \equiv q^2) \\ &= S_d(1) \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{2} \quad (\Gamma(z) \equiv \int_0^{\infty} \zeta^{z-1} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Omega_d = S_d(1) = \frac{2\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

Q Γ 関数の性質

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n! \quad (14.24) \quad \Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(2n)!}{n! 2^n} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (14.25)$$

$$\Gamma(-n+x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \gamma + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} + O(x) \right] \quad (14.26)$$

$$(\gamma = 0.5772\dots)$$

動径方向積分も Γ関数で評価する

$I(k^2)$ を少し一般化して.

$$\int \frac{d^d \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{(\bar{q}^2)^a}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^b} = \frac{\Gamma(b - a - \frac{1}{2}d) \Gamma(a + \frac{1}{2}d)}{(4\pi)^{d/2} \Gamma(b) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}d)} D^{-(b - a - \frac{1}{2}d)} \quad (14.27)$$

(今後歩調出さしい...)

(14.27)のPDF (モナヒ-3, 4: Γ関数を使いたい)

$$\int \frac{d^d \bar{q}}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{(\bar{q}^2)^a}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^b} = \frac{2\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}d)} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \int d\bar{q} \frac{\bar{q}^{2a+d-1}}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^b}$$

下線部 integral 12717.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty d\bar{q} \frac{\bar{q}^{2a+d-1}}{(\bar{q}^2 + D)^b} &= \frac{D}{2} \int_0^\infty d\bar{z} \frac{D^{a+\frac{d}{2}-1} \bar{z}^{a+\frac{d}{2}-1}}{D^b (\bar{z} + 1)^b} \quad (\bar{z} \equiv \frac{\bar{q}^2}{D}) \\ &= \frac{D^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}}}{2} \int_0^\infty d\bar{z} \frac{\bar{z}^{a+\frac{d}{2}-1}}{(\bar{z} + 1)^b} \\ &= \frac{D^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}}}{2} \int_1^\infty d\eta \frac{(\eta - 1)^{a+\frac{d}{2}-1}}{\eta^b} \quad (\eta \equiv \bar{z} + 1) \\ &= \frac{D^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}}}{2} \int_1^\infty d\eta \eta^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^{a+\frac{d}{2}-1} \\ &= \frac{D^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}}}{2} \int_0^1 dt t^{b-a-\frac{d}{2}-1} (1-t)^{a+\frac{d}{2}-1} \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

($t \equiv 1/\eta$)

$\therefore \Gamma$ 関数

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 dx x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} \quad \text{を用いて.}$$

$$(*) = \frac{D^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}}}{2} B(b - a - \frac{d}{2}, a + \frac{d}{2}) \quad - (\star)$$

$$\text{更に } B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p) \cdot \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} \quad \text{より,}$$

$$(*) = \frac{\Gamma^{-b+a+\frac{d}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(b-a-\frac{d}{2}) \Gamma(a+\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(b)}$$

以上より (14.27) を得る。

(14.27) で $a=0, b=2$ を考えよう。

$$I(k^2) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{\Gamma(2-\frac{1}{2}d)}{(4\pi)^{d/2} \cdot 2} |1-x|^{-b-\frac{1}{2}d}$$

$d=6$ を考えれば、 ϵ が無次元量にたがふから (∵ (12.12) 式等)

しかし...

$\epsilon = 6-d$ のような状況を考えて、 $[g] = [\epsilon]/2 \neq 0$

そこで先に考えたいように (無次元) \times (有次元) の組み合わせには

$$g \rightarrow g \hat{\mu}^{\epsilon/2} \quad (14.29)$$

($\hat{\mu}$ は次元を押しつけた)

2 の \bar{a} で $d=6-\epsilon$ とする。

$$I(k^2) = \frac{\Gamma(-1+\frac{\epsilon}{2})}{(4\pi)^2} \int_0^1 dx D \left(\frac{4\bar{a}}{D}\right)^{\epsilon/2} \quad (14.30)$$

$\alpha \equiv g^2 / (4\bar{a})^2$ (14.31) と導入して。

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(k^2) &= \frac{1}{2} g^2 i(k^2) - (Ak^2 + Bm^2) + O(g^4) \quad (14.17) \text{ 訂} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha \Gamma(-1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \int_0^1 dx D \left(\frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{D} \right)^{\epsilon/2} - (Ak^2 + Bm^2) + O(\alpha^2) \end{aligned}$$

(14.32)

更12 = 更1 = 訂17 (14.26) $\Gamma(-n+x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} [\frac{1}{x} - \gamma + 2\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} + O(x)]$
 $\therefore A^{\epsilon/2} = 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \ln A + O(\epsilon^2)$ ϵ 用17, $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 2832.

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \alpha \Gamma(-1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \int_0^1 dx D \left(\frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{D} \right)^{\epsilon/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left[-\left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} - \gamma + 1 + O(\epsilon)\right) \int_0^1 dx D \left\{ 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \ln \frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{D} + O(\epsilon^2) \right\} \right] \\ &\approx -\frac{1}{2} \alpha \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} + 1 \right) \int_0^1 dx D \quad \text{①} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \alpha \left[\left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} - \gamma + 1 \right) \int_0^1 dx D \frac{\epsilon}{2} \frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{D} - \gamma \int_0^1 dx D \right] \quad \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{①} = \int_0^1 dx \{ x(1-x) k^2 + m^2 \} = \frac{1}{6} k^2 + m^2$$

$$\text{②} = \int_0^1 dx D \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \gamma + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \ln \frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{D} + \ln e^{-\gamma} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 dx D \left(\ln \frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{D} + \ln e^{-\gamma} \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{e^{\gamma} D} \end{aligned}$$

よ上より

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(k^2) &= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha \left[\left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{6} k^2 + m^2 \right) + \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{4\pi \tilde{\mu}^2}{e^{\gamma} D} \right] \\ &\quad - (Ak^2 + Bm^2) + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.34) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \equiv \sqrt{4\pi} e^{-\gamma/2} \tilde{\mu} \quad (14.35) \quad \text{を導入して.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(k^2) &= -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{\mu^2}{D} - \left\{ \frac{1}{6}\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + A \right\} k^2 \\ &\quad - \left\{ \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + B \right\} m^2 + O(\alpha^2) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{\mu^2}{D} &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha \int_0^1 dx D \left(\ln \frac{D}{m^2} - 2 \ln \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{D}{m^2} - \alpha \ln \frac{\mu}{m} \left(\frac{1}{6} k^2 + m^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(k^2) &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{D}{m^2} \\ &\quad - \left\{ \frac{1}{6}\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + A \right\} k^2 \\ &\quad - \left\{ \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + B \right\} m^2 + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.36) \end{aligned}$$

定数 K_A, K_B を用いて.

$$A = -\frac{1}{6}\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{1}{2} + K_A \right) + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.37)$$

$$B = -\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{1}{2} + K_B \right) + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.38)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(k^2) &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{D}{m^2} + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{6} K_A k^2 + K_B m^2 \right) + O(\alpha^2) \\ &\quad (14.29) \end{aligned}$$

⇒ $\Pi(k^2)$ は有限で、 μ に依存しない

K_A, K_B を決定するには (14.7) $\Pi(-m^2)=0$, (14.8) $\Pi'(-m^2)=0$ が必要形式的に (14.39) と下のようになります。

$$\Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln D + \text{linear in } k^2 \text{ and } m^2 + O(\alpha^2)$$

(14.7) より、

$$\Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{D}{D_0} + \text{linear in } (k^2 + m^2) + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} * D_0 &\equiv D|_{k^2 \rightarrow -m^2} = (1-x(1-x))m^2 \\ k^2 \rightarrow -m^2 \text{ で } \ln D/D_0 &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

(14.8) に (14.41) を代入して、

$$\Pi'(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx x(1-x) \left(1 + \ln \frac{D}{D_0}\right) + \text{const} + O(\alpha^2)$$

を得るので、

$$\begin{aligned} \text{const} &= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx x(1-x) \left(1 + \ln \frac{D}{D_0}\right) \Big|_{k^2 \rightarrow -m^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx x(1-x) = -\frac{\alpha}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^1 dx D \ln \frac{D}{D_0} - \frac{\alpha}{12} (k^2 + m^2) + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.43)$$

積分を実行するには (後述)

$$\Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left[c_1 k^2 + c_2 m^2 + 2k^2 f(r) \right] + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.44)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} c_1 \equiv 3 - \pi\sqrt{3} \quad , \quad c_2 \equiv 3 - 2\pi\sqrt{3} \\ f(r) \equiv r^3 \tanh^{-1}(r^{-1}) \quad , \quad r \equiv (4m^2/k^2)^{1/2} \end{array} \right)$$

※ $\Pi(k^2)$ は $k^2 = -4m^2$ に分岐点を有

※ $k^2 < -4m^2$ で $\Pi(k^2)$ は虚部獲得 \rightarrow §15A

以上をまとめると、

$$\hat{\Delta}(k^2) = \frac{1}{1 - \Pi(k^2)/(k^2 + m^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon} \quad (14.47)$$

(※ (14.6) で $\epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon(1 + \frac{\Pi(k^2)}{k^2 + m^2})$ と置換する)

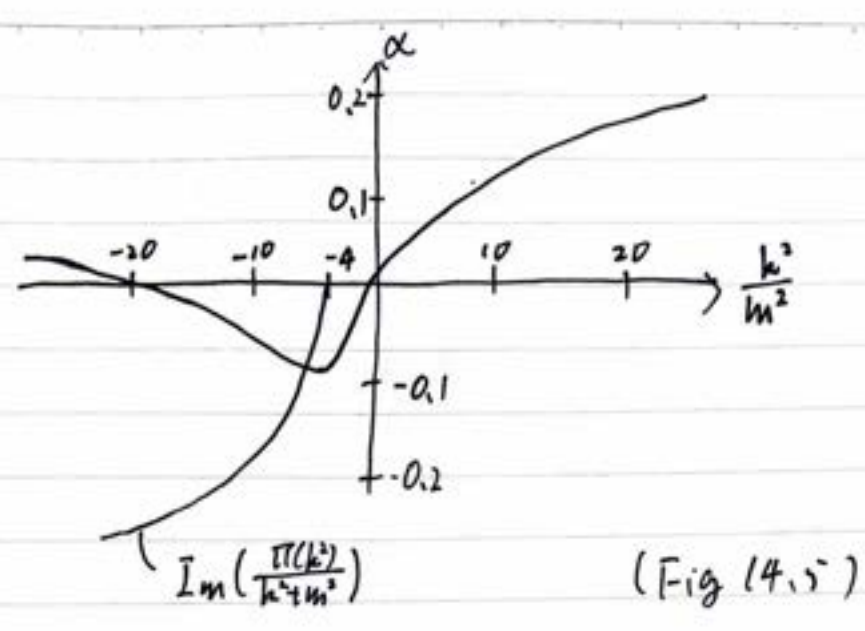
$|k^2|$ が十分大きい領域では

$$\frac{\Pi(k^2)}{k^2 + m^2} \simeq \frac{1}{12} \alpha [\ln(k^2/m^2) + c_1] + O(\alpha^2) \quad (14.48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because f(r) = r^3 \tanh^{-1}(r^{-1}) &= \frac{r^3}{2} \ln\left(\frac{r+1}{r-1}\right) \\ &\simeq \frac{r^3}{2} \ln\left(2 + \frac{2m^2}{k^2}\right) \frac{k^2}{2m^2} \quad (\because r \simeq 1 + \frac{2m^2}{k^2}) \\ &\simeq \frac{r^3}{2} \ln \frac{k^2}{m^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\Pi(k^2)}{k^2 + m^2} &\simeq \frac{1}{12} \alpha (c_1 + r^3 \ln \frac{k^2}{m^2}) \\ &\simeq \frac{1}{12} \alpha (\ln \frac{k^2}{m^2} + c_1) \quad (r \simeq 1) \end{aligned}$$

$\Pi(k^2)/(k^2 + m^2)$ の挙動は Fig (14.5)



k^2 が負に大きいとき、 $-\frac{1}{2}\pi\alpha + O(\alpha)$ に漸近
 $|k^2|$ が大きいとき、 $|k^2|$ の \log スケールで発散
 \rightarrow 合わないのは何故? \Rightarrow §26へ

(14.11)の (Feynman's Formula) の証明

$$\int_0^1 dx_1 \cdots dx_n \delta(x_1 + \cdots + x_n - 1) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \quad \Sigma \bar{F} - \bar{f}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{LHS}) &= \int_0^1 dx_1 \cdots dx_{n-1} \theta(1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1})) \\ &= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{1-(x_1+\cdots+x_{n-2})} dx_{n-1} \\ &= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{1-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{1-(x_1+\cdots+x_{n-3})} dx_{n-2} (1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-2})) \\ &= \int_0^1 dx_1 \cdots \int_0^{1-(x_1+\cdots+x_{n-4})} dx_{n-3} \frac{1}{2} (1 - (x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-3}))^2 \\ &= \cdots = \int_0^1 dx_1 \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (1-x_1)^{n-2} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \quad \downarrow \end{aligned}$$

(14.44)式の導出について

AP $\int_0^1 dx (x(1-x)k^2+m^2) [\ln(x(1-x)k^2+m^2) - \ln((1-x(1-x))m^2)]$ を計算せよ

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx \ln(x^2-x+1)m^2 &= x \ln m^2 + \int dx \ln(x^2-x+1) \\ &= x \ln m^2 + x \ln(x^2-x+1) - \int dx \frac{x(2x-1)}{x^2-x+1} \quad - (1) \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx \frac{x(2x-1)}{x^2-x+1} &= \int dx \left\{ 2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right\} \\ &= 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{3}{2} \int dx \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \quad - (2) \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} &= \int dx \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \int dx \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int dt \frac{1}{t^2+1} \quad (t \equiv \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x-\frac{1}{2})) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad - (3) \end{aligned}$$

(2),(3)より.

$$(1) = x \ln m^2 + x \ln(x^2-x+1) - 2x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad - (4)$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx (x-x^2)k^2 \ln(x^2-x+1)m^2 &= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)k^2 \ln(x^2-x+1) - k^2 \int dx \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2x}{3}\right) \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} \\ &\quad + \frac{k^2}{6} \ln m^2 \quad - (5) \end{aligned}$$

$=: 2$

$$k^2 \int dx \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{3} \right) x^2 \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{k^2}{6} \int dx \left(-4x^2 + 4x + 5 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{9}{2} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right)$$
$$= \frac{k^2}{6} \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) + 3\sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

— ⑥ (∵ ③)

⑥ ⑦

$$\textcircled{5} = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) k^2 \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{k^2}{6} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) - 3\sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} + \frac{k^2}{6} \ln m^2$$
$$= \frac{k^2}{6} \left[\left(-2x^3 + 3x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{4}{3} x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 3\sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln m^2 \right] \textcircled{7}$$

④, ① ⑧

$$\int_0^1 dx D \ln D_0 = \left[\textcircled{3} \times m^2 + \textcircled{5} \right]_0^1$$

$$= m^2 \left(\ln m^2 - 2 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \frac{k^2}{6} \left(\frac{4}{3} - 2 - 5 - \sqrt{3}\pi + \ln m^2 \right)$$

$$= m^2 \left(-2 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \frac{k^2}{6} \left(-\frac{17}{3} - \sqrt{3}\pi \right) + \left(\frac{k^2}{6} + m^2 \right) \ln m^2 \quad (*)$$

⑧ 1: $\int_0^1 dx D \ln D$ を考える。

$$\int_0^1 dx \left((x-x^2)k^2 + m^2 \right) \ln \left((x-x^2)k^2 + m^2 \right)$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) k^2 + m^2 x \right]_0^1 \ln m^2 + \int_0^1 dx \left((x-x^2)k^2 + m^2 \right) \ln \left((x-x^2)\beta^2 + 1 \right)$$

($\beta^2 \equiv k^2/m^2$)

$$= \left(\frac{k^2}{6} + m^2 \right) \ln m^2 + \int_0^1 dx \left((x-x^2)k^2 + m^2 \right) \ln \left((x-x^2)\beta^2 + 1 \right) \quad \textcircled{8}$$

⑧ 第 2 項を考える。

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) &= x \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) + \int dx \frac{x(1-2x)\beta^2}{(x^2-x)\beta^2-1} \\ &= x \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) - 2x - \frac{1}{2} \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\beta^2}{2}+2\right) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x)\beta^2-1} \quad \text{--- (9)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x)\beta^2-1} &= \int \frac{dx}{\beta^2(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{\beta^2}{4}+1)} \\ &= \frac{4}{\beta^2+4} \int \frac{dx}{\frac{4\beta^2}{\beta^2+4}(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{\beta\sqrt{\beta^2+4}} \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \quad \left(t = \sqrt{\frac{4\beta^2}{\beta^2+4}}(x-\frac{1}{2})\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\beta^2+4}} (\ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1|) \\ &= \frac{2}{\beta\sqrt{\beta^2+4}} \tanh^{-1} t \quad \left(\because \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2}+2\right)} \cdot \sqrt{1+4/\beta^2} \tanh^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4/\beta^2}} (x-\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2}+2\right)} \cdot r \tanh^{-1} \frac{2}{r} (x-\frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{--- (10)} \\ &\quad \left(r = (1+4m^2/k^2)^{1/2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(10) 87

$$\text{(9)} = x \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) - 2x - \frac{1}{2} \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) - r \tanh^{-1} \frac{2}{r} (x-\frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

$$\int dx (x-x^2) k^2 \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) k^2 \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) + k^2 \int \frac{x^2(3-2x)(1-2x)\beta^2}{(x^2-x)\beta^2-1} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) k^2 \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) + \frac{k^2}{6} \int dx \left\{ 4x^2 - 4x + \frac{4}{\beta^2} - 1 - \frac{\beta^2 x + 1 - \frac{4}{\beta^2}}{(x^2-x)\beta^2-1} \right\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) k^2 \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) + \frac{k^2}{6} \left[\left(\frac{4}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{\beta^2} - 1\right)x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln((x^2-x)\beta^2-1) \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\beta^2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x)\beta^2-1} \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) k^2 \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) + \frac{k^2}{6} \left(\frac{4}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{\beta^2} - 1\right)x \right) - \frac{k^2}{12} \ln((x^2-x)\beta^2-1)$$

$$- \frac{\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} + 2\right)} r^2 \cdot r \tanh^{-1} \frac{2}{r} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (\because \textcircled{10})$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) k^2 \ln((x-x^2)\beta^2+1) + \frac{k^2}{6} \left(\frac{4}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + \left(\frac{4}{\beta^2} - 1\right)x \right) - \frac{k^2}{12} \ln((x^2-x)\beta^2-1)$$

$$- \frac{k^2}{6} \left(1 - \frac{6}{\beta^2} r^2\right) r^3 \tanh^{-1} \frac{2}{r} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{---} \textcircled{12}$$

⑧, ⑪, ⑫ r'y.

$$\int_0^1 dx D \ln D = \left(\frac{k^2}{6} + m^2\right) \ln m^2 + \left[\textcircled{11} \times m^2 + \textcircled{12} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{k^2}{6} + m^2\right) \ln m^2 + \left[-2m^2 \cdot 2m^2 \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{k^2}{6} \left(\frac{4}{3} - 2 + \left(\frac{4}{\beta^2} - 1\right)\right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{k^2}{3} \left(r^3 - \frac{6}{\beta^2} r\right) \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{k^2}{6} + m^2\right) \ln m^2 - 2m^2 + \frac{k^2}{6} \left(\frac{4}{\beta^2} - \frac{5}{3}\right) - \frac{k^2}{3} r^3 \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{---} (\star)$$

(*) , (\star) r'y.

$$\int_0^1 dx D \ln D / D_0 = (\star) - (*)$$

$$= \frac{k^2}{6} (4 - \sqrt{3}\pi) + \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}\right) m^2 - \frac{k^2}{3} r^3 \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{r}$$

--- ⑬

$$\therefore \Pi(k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times (3) - \frac{1}{12} \alpha (k^2 + m^2) + O(\alpha^2)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{12} \left[k^2 (3 - \sqrt{3}\pi) + m^2 \left(3 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - 2k^2 r^3 \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{r} \right] + O(\alpha^2)$$